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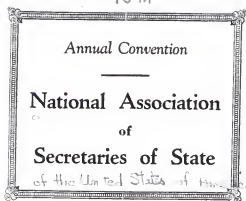
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13th

#1



Boston, Massachusetts
September 30, October 1, 2, 3, 1929



Officers.

Fred E. Lukens, Idaho.....President
Theodore Dammann, Wisconsin.....Vice-Pres.
Gladys Pyle, South Dakota.....Secretary-Treas.

Executive Committee.

Fred E. Lukens.....Idaho
Frederic W. Cook.....Massachusetts
Mike Holm.....Minnesota
Robert Byrne.....North Dakota
W. P. Blackwell.....South Carolina

X-JKZ403.N3

#2

National association of secretaries of state
of the United States of America

PROGRAM
of the
Fifteenth
Annual Convention
of
Secretaries of State
of the
United States of America
at
Salt Lake City, Utah

AUGUST 18th - 19th

1931

Continuing through Zion, Grand Canyon, Bryce
Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks
August 20, 21, 22 and 23

Miscellaneous
printed matter

X-JK2403

N3

#3

Program

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of
The National Association
of
Secretaries of State
of the
United States of America

.....
Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, New Hampshire, President
Hon. Robert A. Gray, Florida, Vice President
Hon. Grace A. Reavy, New York, Secretary
Hon. Theodore Dammann, Wisconsin, Treasurer
.....

JULY 29th TO AUGUST 1st, 1935

.....
Convention Headquarters
Hotel Saint Paul
St. Paul, Minnesota

Miscellaneous
printed matter

X- JK2403.N3

#4

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
of
SECRETARIES OF STATE
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Twenty-Second Conference

+

The Balsams
DIXVILLE NOTCH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
AUGUST 16-19, 1939

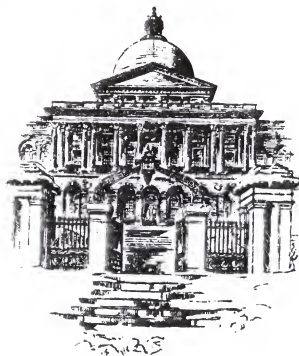
Miscellaneous
printed matter



#5

your

Massachusetts
GOVERNMENT



A MANUAL
of
INFORMATION

by Sen. Philip K. Allen
and Albert West



MASSACHUSETTS CIVIC LEAGUE, Inc.

JK3516

#6

New Jersey Constitution.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION ON REVISION
OF THE
NEW JERSEY CONSTITUTION

1942

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TRENTON

JK 3516

#7

Major Changes
in
The State Constitution

proposed by

Commission on Revision of the
New Jersey Constitution

May, 1942

"A landmark in the history of constitutional progress in New Jersey."
Governor Charles Edison

After months of study the commission under the chairmanship of Robert C. Hendrickson unanimously made its report to the Legislature as a basis of public discussion.

The result is not perfect, but the document will play an important part in the deliberations of the legislature or any other body which may hereafter prepare and submit a constitution to the people.

No doubt further improvements will be suggested as the citizens make a full study of the proposals and have an opportunity to debate changes in open forum. Testimony at the hearings held by the Joint Legislative Committee in the summer of 1942 produced much constructive criticism; but showed general agreement that the proposals improved the legislative, executive and judicial departments and strengthened the American principle of separation of powers. It should be noted that no change is recommended in the representation in either house of the legislature and very few changes in the bill of rights.

Read on and look at the major changes. Doubtless you will like some, question others, regret the absence of still others. You can help write the final revision by discussing your views with your friends and legislators. Remember, your state constitution belongs to you; it is your business.

LEGISLATIVE

SESSIONS: Instead of unlimited annual sessions, regular biennial sessions, limited to 90 days. Special sessions limited to 15 days, called by governor or by two-thirds of each house, confined to matters specified in call.

TERM: Terms of senators extended to four years, assemblymen to two years. Elections to be held in odd years.

X-JK 3516

#8

A NOTABLE YOUTH PROGRAM CONCERNING
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

As a part of "CONSTITUTION WEEK" observance, Sunday, October 31st, between 6:45 and 7:00 p. m., in the Newark City Council Chamber, the youth of High School and College age, from all parts of Essex County will be assembled for a radio program over W.A.A.T. to the people of New Jersey. This youth program will furnish invaluable factual information concerning the "PUBLIC QUESTION" which each voter on Next Tuesday will find at the top of the ballot or voting machine concerning Revision of our State Constitution. Governor Edison will be present as Honor Guest. No doubt, many youth groups throughout New Jersey will take advantage of this very exceptional PROGRAM by tuning into W.A.A.T., 970 on the Radio Dial, at 6:45 to 7:00 P.M.

JK3516

#9

THE NEW JERSEY CONSTITUTION
FOUNDATION SAYS:



Thomas Jefferson said "The diffusion of knowledge among the people" is the only "sure foundation . . . for the preservation of freedom and happiness."

To defend our American system of liberty and government, we must know and understand it, today more than ever.

Enlightened public opinion in New Jersey must begin with knowledge of the state constitution, which is the people's charter, setting standards and pattern for the government.

How much do you know about the constitution and government of your own state?

JK3516

NEW JERSEY VOTERS

10

**REVISION
OF THE
STATE
CONSTITUTION
IS UP TO
YOU**

Do You Care

How much state government costs?
How efficient your public servants are?
How swift and sure is justice?
What kind of laws you live under?
How secure are life, liberty and property?

You will have something to say
about them on *Election Day*,
November 2, 1943 when you vote
on the Revision Question. →

JK 3576

NEW JERSEY VOTERS #11

**REVISION
OF THE
STATE
CONSTITUTION
IS UP TO
YOU**

Do You Care

How much state government costs?

How efficient your public servants are?

How swift and sure is justice?

What kind of laws you live under?

How secure are life, liberty and property?

You will have something to say
about them on *Election Day*,
November 2, 1943 when you vote
on the Revision Question. →

TK3576

#12

AN HISTORICAL EXAMINATION OF
THE COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS

by
WALTER J. BILDER



JK3516

#13

A MINIMUM PROGRAM OF
CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

by
WALTER J. BILDER



JK 3516

14

Should We Revise
Our State Constitution?

OUTLINE No. 12
Democratic Discussions
1943-44

JOHN JERSEYMAN IT'S YOURS!

The New Constitution Is a People's Document

IT'S as though the ghosts of all our recent scandals had been sitting at the table with them.

It's as though they had been thinking of Frank Hague, Jr., of the Longo case, of the stolen election of 1937, of the defiance of the Legislature's authority by the Boss himself, of the Legislature's own disgraceful patronage jobbery, of Attorney General Wilentz's open support of Jersey City against the government of New Jersey and even of the cheesy little scandal that broke below stairs in the Governor's mansion at Sea Girt.

So, as though they said to one another: "Let's clean up this filthy mess. Let's give New Jersey back its honor. Let's make the democracy our young men are dying for, *worth dying for!*"

So, as members of the Commission on Revision of the New Jersey Constitution, they wrote a new, clean, courageous charter of government to give democracy back to the people of this boss-ridden State, and last month a joint legislative committee began holding public hearings on this, such as the CIO and the A. F. of L., the State Chamber of Commerce, the Taxpayers Association, the League of Women Voters, and so on, turned up to say that they were overwhelmingly in favor of it—though nearly everybody had changes to suggest.

But the run-of-the-mine, hit-or-miss folks weren't on hand in very great numbers at the first three Wednesday hearings. And they had better start being on hand, because if there ever was a job that was done on their account, this is it. It's their document. It's a constitution for John and Jennie Jerseyman, for Mr. and Mrs. Jerseyman in particular, for the fellow who lost his pants and wanders around in a barrel marked "taxpayer." It was drawn by and for people who want to protect democracy from the fiends, the boys with the inside track, the fellows whom the law never seems quite able to catch up to.

There are some bugs in this new constitution, true enough. There are provisions in it which should be changed, others which should be strengthened, others which should be thrown out altogether. We'll get around to discussing this in good time, since the matter will be before the public for many months to come. But even if the Commission's new charter went on the statute books exactly as written, without the change of a single comma, New Jersey would be 100 per cent better off than it is today under the Constitution of 1844.

Now let's ask the professors to take their whiskers and start explaining in terms of recent New Jersey history.

Remember, back in 1923, when the Legislatures got up nerve enough to in-

vestigate the crooked government of Jersey City, and put Mayor Hague himself on the witness stand? Remember how Hague snapped his fingers under their noses, refused to answer questions and was upheld by the judges he controlled?

Remember how the Boss's Hudson County ballot thieves were accused of stealing the governorship for A. Harry Moore in 1937, how the legislators again tried to investigate, and how Hague's judges again told them they had no right to do so, with the result that the evidence of election thievery was kept out of sight until it was finally buried?

Well, take a look at Paragraph 3, Section 1, ARTICLE VI, of the proposed new constitution and see whether, if it were adopted, things like that could ever happen again.

"The Legislature," it says, "or either house thereof, may by resolution constitute and empower a committee thereof or any public officer or agency to investigate."

"No member of the Senate or of either house of the Legislature shall be privileged to testify in relation to any such matter testified upon on testimony he shall be immune from criminal prosecution with respect to any matter to which such testimony may relate. Any public officer or employee who shall refuse or willfully fail to obey any subpoena lawfully issued by such investigating committee, officer or agency, or who shall refuse to testify or to answer any questions relating to any matter properly under investigation, or who shall refuse to waive immunity from prosecution with respect to any matter upon which he may testify, shall thereby become disqualified to continue in his office, position or employment, which shall forthwith be deemed vacant. Any such person shall not thereafter be eligible for any public office, position or employment."

Remember the notorious case of Frank Hague, Jr., wherein Governor Moore handed that Boss's son a place on the highest court in the State, although the young man had never tried a case and had bounced from law school to law school?

Take a look at ARTICLE V of the proposed new constitution, which rebuilds our whole judicial structure with a Supreme Court at the top, and which states in Paragraph 2, SECTION V:

"Each justice of the Supreme Court shall, prior to his appointment, have been a justice of the Superior Court for at least one year. Justices of the Superior Court shall, prior to their appointment have been counsellors at law in

good standing for at least ten years."

Remember the case of young Johnny Jersey, who dared to run for a Jersey City office on an anti-Hague ticket, was framed into jail, convicted, refused bail pending his appeal, and served the full eight months of his sentence before his appeal was heard?

Take a look at Paragraph 4, SECTION VI, ARTICLE V, of the proposed new constitution. Here's what that says:

"Whenever the Supreme Court fails to hear any case within two months after an appeal therein is perfected or fails to decide any case within two months after it has been argued or submitted, the Chief Justice shall certify that fact to the Governor. The Governor may thereupon appoint a special term of the Supreme Court, from among the Justices of the Superior Court, to hear the case."

Currently the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or of any other state, in order to pay the bills for Hague's graft-ridden machine. Four of them went bankrupt and none of the others involved in the argument paid a cent in dividends from 1931 on. The matter was tied up in the courts for nine years, while school funds, pension funds, and municipal finances all over the State were riddled with confusion. Finally, under Governor Edison's leadership, a law was passed by the Legislature compromising the penalties on overdue back taxes and revising the railroad tax system to resemble an income tax, so that the roads paid more when they earned more and less when they earned less. They would be paying New Jersey more taxes now than Hague ever asked for under the old system, if his errand boy, Attorney General Davey Wilentz, had not gone into court and tied up the new laws. Wilentz was able to do this, because he is not responsible to Governor Edison, under whom he is supposed to serve. His five-year job, given to him by former Governor Moore, began before Edison reached the State House, and he will still be there when Edison leaves.

Take a look at SECTION III, ARTICLE IV, of the proposed new constitution:

"There shall be," says Paragraph 1, "nine administrative departments in the State government designated as Agricultural, Commerce, Education and Civil Service, Labor, Law, Public Works, Social Welfare, State, and Taxation and Finance, which shall be under the supervision and control of the Governor, and a State Treasurer and a State Comptroller who shall be appointed by and be responsible to the Legislature."

"The heads of all administrative departments," says Paragraph 5, "shall serve during the term of the Governor appointing them, at his pleasure, and until their successors have been appointed and qualified."

How else can you run the executive branch of any government? What could Franklin Roosevelt have done in these past ten years if the law had forced him to retain the members of Herbert Hoover's Cabinet?

Remember how the Legislature disgraced itself in recent years as members scrambled to boost themselves into remunerative state jobs, and legitimate public business was thrown in the wastebasket? The paragraph quoted above, giving the Governor power to fill administrative offices, which the Legislature now possesses, partly takes care of this situation. And take a look at Paragraph 3, SECTION III, ARTICLE III, and Paragraph 1, SECTION VII, ARTICLE III, to see how it is otherwise wise for which he is of use and for one year.

able to hold any appointive office under the authority of this State, including the offices of State Treasurer and State Comptroller."

"Neither the Legislature nor either house thereof shall elect or appoint any executive, administrative or judicial officers, except the State Treasurer and the State Comptroller."

Remember the cheap graft that went on in the kitchen of the Governor's Mansion at Sea Girt, where four and five thousand dollars were being spent monthly on "food"? The Governor tried to fix responsibility through Quartermaster General Barlow, who was in charge of the military reservation on which the Executive Mansion is located, but Barlow passed the buck. Take a look at Paragraph 4, SECTION IV, ARTICLE IV, of the proposed new constitution, which says:

"No commissioned officer shall be removed from office other than by sentence of a court martial, or by a board constituted and empowered by law, except that all general officers may be suspended for cause by the Governor."

Mr. Little Guy, you'd better wake up to what certain people are trying to do on your behalf. You'd better let your Assemblyman and Senator know that you want action now on your constitution. Or better still, go down to the State House some Wednesday and speak your piece.

If you don't, if you are willing to let someone else fight your battles, don't come wailing around a couple of years from now to complain that the politicians have given you another squeeze.

JK3516

#16

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION QUESTION

Everybody knows that New Jersey government today is not what it should be.

The taxpayers have to pay too much for it.

The citizen has to wait too long and pay too much for justice.

The man in the street lacks full confidence in the ability of his state government to meet emergencies and serve his interests.

The voter can seldom reach with his votes the persons responsible for waste, mismanagement, or disregard of the general welfare.

This is not because there aren't enough good people, or enough intelligent people in the state.

It is because government in New Jersey has been allowed to become too complex. The average man or woman hasn't the time to understand it. But the political boss has the time; and he has used it to make New Jersey into a politician's paradise.

That is why New Jersey needs a new constitution. Thirty years ago Woodrow Wilson declared that the New Jersey constitution gives the powers of corrupt control an enormous advantage over the millions of good citizens who like to mind their own business.

New Jersey needs a new constitution which will remove the shackles which keep the legislature from being an effective watch dog of the people's interests. Under the present constitution a legislator must stand the expense, risk, and trouble of running for re-election every year. He can be paid only five hundred dollars a year. Where can he find the time, energy, or freedom of mind to pay attention to the complex problems of 4,000,000 people? Besides, the constitution dangles before underpaid legislators a great temptation: the power to create an unlimited number of state offices, and to fill those offices with their friends. Therefore, the first business of the legislature is to create and fill public jobs—at public expense. A legislator who helps enough people to find jobs is finally rewarded by a soft berth for himself.

No wonder New Jersey government costs so much!

New Jersey needs a new constitution which will make it possible for the governor, the one elected representative of all the people, to be a real chief executive. New Jersey government is a \$100,000,000 business. It needs a business manager. The present constitution gives the governor almost no tools to work with. He inherits most of his assistants from earlier regimes and can discharge only a few of them. He has no constitutional right to supervise or even to investigate the execution of the laws. His veto is worthless. He retires after three years, and the people cannot re-elect him, no matter how good he is.

New Jersey needs a new constitution which will substitute a modern court system for the most antiquated and intricate court system in the world. Justice delayed is justice denied. Cases take several times as long in New Jersey as in neighboring states.

New Jersey needs a new constitution which can be more readily changed to meet changing conditions.

We are not voting this year on a new constitution. We are voting to direct the 1944 Legislature to write a new constitution. Then, in November, 1944, we will decide, by our votes, whether we prefer the new constitution to our old 1844 model.

Handbook on the New Jersey Constitution.

INTRODUCTION

The great American sport is the baseball game. We Americans like a ball game because the spectators enter into the spirit of each play; they advise the pitcher, warn the baseman when a steal is threatened, and applaud a good catch in the outfield.

Making a State Constitution in the good old American way requires even more participation by the citizens than a ball game. The people first decide to have a group (of players) make a Constitution. When the group (a constitutional convention) is discussing the constitution, the people advise, threaten, and plead for the changes they desire. In the final stage the new document is put before the people for their approval or rejection.

At this coming election in November 1943, the people of New Jersey will decide by vote at the polls whether to ask the Legislature to make a Constitution. If the vote is yes, the Legislature will proceed to write a Constitution, meeting as a constitutional convention. At this stage, the citizens should go to Trenton either individually or through organization representatives to express their views. Every community should have a town meeting to debate the pros and cons of specific proposals. In the final stage the people will go to the polls to vote on the Constitution which the Legislature has drawn. At every stage there should be active citizen participation in the making and adoption of the Constitution.

The New Jersey Constitution Foundation is prepared to assist the voter in joining the discussion actively and intelligently. Speakers and literature will be sent by the Foundation to individuals and groups on request. The Foundation will answer questions of individuals who want to know what is in the present Constitution of New Jersey and the constitutions of other states, and what changes are proposed.

A state constitution is one of our great American traditions. The custom began with the Pilgrim fathers who drew up, for their own guidance before they landed on Plymouth Rock, a scheme of government known as the Mayflower Compact.

In colonial days the colonies were governed under charters framed by the English Crown. Then came the Declaration of Independence asserting the right of the people to consent to their own form of government. The goal of a government, wrote Jefferson, should be the protection of the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of all the people. It is the responsibility of the people to so frame their governments that these objects may be attained--they do this by adopting a charter or written constitution.

Following the Declaration of Independence, new state governments were set up by means of written constitutions. These constitutions in simple terms outlined the powers of the legislature, governor and judges, and they provided methods for their selection.

When the people adopt or amend their state constitution they are exercising the most fundamental right of democracy, the right to govern themselves.

* * * *

New Jersey voters will decide at the general election on November 2nd the most important question that has been asked them concerning their government in a hundred years.

For the first time since 1844 the people will say by their votes whether or not they want their State Constitution revised. If they vote "yes" the Legislature that meets in January will sit as a Constitutional Convention and draft a revision that will be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection at the general election next year. If a majority vote "no" there will be no revision.

The Constitution itself provides for changes by amendment. This process has been found so difficult in practice that in 99 years only a few minor amendments have been made. The respective powers of the Legislature and the Governor, and the organization and jurisdiction of the courts remain as they have been for a hundred years.

Changes have been urged at different times during the past 75 years by governors, legislative and judicial commissions, civic organizations, prominent citizens, lawyers and bar associations, few of which have been submitted to the people.

The Feller Bill, passed by the Legislature this year, authorized the November 2nd referendum, but prohibits the Legislature from making any changes in the Bill of Rights or the present plan of county representation.

If the people vote "yes" on the question printed on the ballots and the voting machines this year, the Foundation will conduct meetings and forums throughout the state to give all individuals and groups an opportunity to express their opinions as to what changes the Legislature should embody in its revision. There will be public hearings by the Legislature at which the merits and demerits of various proposed changes will be discussed. Organizations and leading citizens will present their views. There will be discussions in the newspapers.

Following all this discussion, the two houses of the Legislature, voting separately, will draft a revision by agreement of a majority of the members in each house, and this revision will be submitted to the voters, at the general election in 1944, for approval or rejection.

You are asked to vote this year as to whether or not you want a chance to vote on a revised Constitution next year.

The present effort for modernization of the Constitution is a task in which you and your organization can cooperate effectively--that of making clear to the voters just what their "yes" or "no" vote in this year's election will mean.

If there are questions in your mind, or if questions are asked you that you are unable to answer, please write to the Foundation for information.

And do not allow yourselves or your friends to be confused by differences of opinion about the merits of proposed changes in the Constitution. Such questions are not at issue this year. The only question for the voters to decide on November 2nd is whether they want the Legislature to draft a revision and submit it to the people for their decision next year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Is it constitutional to have a general revision of the Constitution?

ANSWER: Yes. The same question was asked in the 1844 convention. Chief Justice Hornblower, a member of the convention, asserted that the right to call such a convention was inherent in the people, under the clause of the Bill of Rights: "All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it."

If Attorney-General Wilson was right, New Jersey is unique among the states of the Union. There are eleven other states whose constitutions, like New Jersey's, make no specific provision for general revision, but in all of them it has been settled that the people have an inherent right to revise their constitution through an authorized representative body or convention. Of this number, Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have held conventions since 1900. The Pennsylvania precedent is especially important because the amendment article in our own constitution was borrowed from the Pennsylvania constitution, and the holding of a convention has been upheld by the Pennsylvania courts. If the people vote "yes" on the Constitutional Question at the polls this year, the effect of their vote will be to constitute the Legislature as a representative Constitutional Convention.

QUESTION: Why not make changes by amendment instead of revision?

ANSWER: In theory we can; in practice the amendment process has been found to be complicated, expensive and unworkable. Only four minor amendments--two of them concerned with betting at racetracks--have been adopted since 1875.

It takes two years or longer to adopt any amendment, even when there is no opposition. Proposed amendments, in identical form, must be approved by the Assembly and Senate, voting separately, in two consecutive years. Then an Act must be passed submitting the proposals to a vote at a special election. The special election on the racing amendment cost the State \$700,000, and only 36 percent of the voters went to the polls.

Many clauses of the Constitution interlock. For instance: To provide for election of Assemblymen for two years instead of every year, six different paragraphs in the Constitution would have to be amended. A few minor changes made in 1875 required 28 separate amendments, and the Constitution itself requires that if more than one amendment is submitted, the people must vote separately on each one.

QUESTION: How do we know that the Legislature will do a good job in writing a revision?

ANSWER: We don't. Members of the Legislature are representatives of the people. It is the part of the people in government to elect the kind of representatives who will do what they want done, to inform the representatives of their wishes, and to see that these wishes are complied with. This is the basis of American democracy.

It is also true that most men and women who are elected to public office are anxious to do what the people want done; if for no other reason, to ensure their own re-election.

There is widespread, if not general agreement as to some changes that should be made. The need for reorganizing the courts has been urged by three judicial commissions since 1880, and at last 20 proposed amendments have been introduced in the Legislature for this purpose, to no avail.

Reorganization of administrative departments has been recommended by several legis-

Newark: Of the 136 candidates for election to the New Jersey Legislature, 89 favor revision of the state constitution, 18 are opposed, and 29 have not committed themselves. This was announced by the New Jersey League of Women Voters today as the final result of a poll of all candidates.

There are 43 Republicans and 46 Democrats in favor of revision, with four Republicans and 14 Democrats opposed, and 17 Republicans and eight Democrats uncommitted.

Results of the poll, the League claims, ensure sufficient votes for the adoption of a new constitution by the Legislature if the vote at Tuesday's election is favorable.

Of the Republican candidates in the eight counties in which there are senatorial elections, two favor revision, two are opposed, and four are non-committal, while seven Democrats are in favor and one is opposed.

Candidates for Assembly divide, with 41 Republicans and 39 Democrats favorable, two Republicans and 13 Democrats in opposition and 17 Republicans and eight Democrats evasive or refusing to commit themselves.

The lone Democratic senatorial candidate opposed to revision is Senator Edward J. O'Mara, of Hudson county running for re-election, and the opposition Republicans are Senators Harold A. Pierson of Morris county and Thomas A. Mathis of Ocean county. Senator Frank S. Farley of Atlantic county, running for re-election did not reply to the League's questionnaire. Neither did Senator George H. Stanger, of Cumberland county who voted for the bill calling the referendum; Samuel L. Bodine, of Hunterdon, nor T. Burton Coyle of Hudson county.

Michael M. Alercio, Democrat, is the only Assembly candidate of either party in Essex county who is opposed to revision, while in Hudson county one Democratic Assembly candidate has declared himself for revision. He is John J. Grogan of Hoboken vice president of the International Executive Board of Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. Four of the nine Republican Assembly candidates in Hudson are non-committal, and five declared for revision. They are Nathaniel Cohen, Mrs. Cecelia M. Singleterry and Wilfred Armitage, William Bozzuffi, Stephen Mongiello.

All Assembly candidates favor revision in Camden, Cumberland, Salem, Somerset and Sussex counties.

In Union county all Democratic candidates are favorable, as are three of the four Republicans, the exception being Thomas M. Muir, who has not committed himself.

Both Republicans in Atlantic county are non-committal, while the Democrats split, Emanuel Hurst favoring revision, and Mrs. Louise Daily not replying.

All six Republican candidates in Bergen favor revision. Of the Democrats William C. Egan and Harry S. Stanchak are for revision, Arthur O'Dea and Dante de Pamphilis are opposed, and James J. Cannon and Louis A. Schiffman did not reply.

In Burlington county the Republican, Assemblyman Arthur W. Lewis, is non-committal, and the Democrat, Edwin B. Perry, is for revision.

In Cape May Augustus S. Goetz, favors revision, and Nathaniel C. Smith is "not taking sides".

Both Republican and Democratic candidates in Hunterdon refuse to commit themselves.

In Mercer county all three Republicans and two Democrats, are for revision, with Bernard A. Campbell, Democrat, returning an evasive reply.

POLLS SHOWS PEOPLE CONCERNED

#21

The passage of the Feller Bill by the Assembly on April 2 made constitutional revision a matter of local concern to all New Jersey citizens. The New Jersey Constitution Foundation therefore presents a timely Round-up of Editorial Opinion on Constitutional Revision.

This round-up is important information for citizens, regardless of their personal views on revision. The Foundation is a strictly non-partisan organization for research and education on the Constitution of New Jersey. It disseminates factual information and promotes discussion on constitutional issues; but does not itself take sides on purely controversial questions.

WOODBURY CONSTITUTION - APRIL 14

CAPE MAY STAR & WAVE - APRIL 8

Revision May Be Voted On Next November

The people of New Jersey may this November, for the first time in 90 years, be permitted to say whether they want to vote for a revised constitution in 1944. The revised constitution in 1944, Assembly, by a vote of 37 to 14, has passed the Feller Bill (Assembly 180) which if adopted by the Senate would give such authorization.

The bill would give the electorate, at the general election this year, the right to say whether or not it wishes the 1944 Legislature to prepare and submit a revised constitution for adoption or rejection by the voters at the November, 1944. The Senate meets April 12, when action may be taken. If passed, Governor Edison would be certain to sign the bill.

Assembly delegates from 14 of the 21 counties voted in favor of the bill, the support coming from Bergen, Essex, Gloucester, Camden, Cape May, Morris, Passaic, Salem, Sussex, Somerset and Union. The seven counties which registered a negative vote are Hudson, Ocean, Atlantic, Cumberland, Middlesex, Warren and Hunterdon.

Not since 1844 have the people of the state had an opportunity to say whether or not they favor a revised constitution, though the governors for more than a half century have gone on record in favor of changes of the state's fundamental law.

New Jersey is the only state, excluding the New England group, which has not voted on a new constitution in the 99-year period. The New Jersey constitution is the fourth oldest in the Union.

The New Jersey Constitution And the Revision Plan

FACTS AND FIGURES

Spencer Miller, Jr., chairman of the New Jersey Constitution Foundation, today released data compiled by the research staff of the Foundation, concerning an analysis of statistics on the New Jersey constitutional revision issue.

Referring to the fact that more than half of the states voted on constitutional changes last November and that Missouri is now electing a constitutional convention, Miller pointed out that: "No other state in the Union has refused to consider constitutional revision or amendments because of the war."

"The total possible electorate in the state is approximately 2,500,000. The New Jersey boys in the armed forces are 250,000 at most. Of these probably 175,000 are of voting age. At most the armed forces do not include more than 6 or 8 per cent of the electorate. Moreover, under federal and state laws, a large number of these in service, especially those stationed in the United States, would be able to vote throughout the war."

"An informal poll, moreover, which has been made of the attitude of the boys in service indicates that they expect us at home to carry on while they are away. And who could reflect more accurately their wishes and civic convictions than their parents and friends for whose welfare they are ready to make the supreme sacrifice?"

"The Senate is not asked to vote on a revised constitution at the general election this year. It may authorize the Legislature to submit a revised constitution to the people in 1944, one hundred years after the adoption of the present charter."

"Analysis of the vote in the Assembly and of the reported line-up in the Republican Senate caucus is also most interesting," said Miller. "It discloses that 37 Assemblymen voting in the affirmative represent 14 counties. This group includes eight rural and six urban counties with almost three-quarters of the state's total population."

The battle to keep democracy working in New Jersey is a living issue and times like these make it more, not less urgent, in the opinion of State Highway Commissioner Spencer Miller, Jr., chairman of the New Jersey Constitution Foundation.

Commissioner Miller gave his opinion in a recent state-wide radio broadcast, sponsored by the Foundation and in support of his statement, referred to history. To emphasize the fact that New Jerseymen are concerned about their government and constitution, he told of a recent poll, under the direction of Dr. Gallup, indicating the two problems uppermost in their minds are need to clean up political corruption and to revise the state constitution.

The answers to the several questions asked in the poll, he said, would indicate very clearly that a substantial proportion of the citizens of the state are definitely concerned about the effectiveness of New Jersey democracy under its present political and constitutional arrangements.

"On three sample questions concerning proposed changes in existing constitutional provision, substantial majorities declared in favor of changes," Commissioner Miller said. "This response," he continued, "showed clearly that, when given the facts to go on, New Jersey citizens today are prepared to think for themselves about how to improve the working basis of their government."

UNION CO. HOME NEWS - APRIL 15

Behind Headlines

By the Editor

The New Jersey Senate did nothing this week about the Feller Bill for Constitutional Referendum, but more Senators are said to be for it. Governor Edison may be asked to call the Senate back to act on the bill. If the fight is kept up, maybe the Senate will have to pass it then. A hundred years has transformed New Jersey but not her Constitution!

In 1844, the present Constitution was framed for a population of 372,859, four-fifths of whom lived on farms and in rural areas. Today we have 4,160,000 people, 82% of whom live in city areas, with only 3% engaged in farming. We are ninth in population and a leader in industrial production among the states of the Union, yet we operate under a Constitution designed for an agricultural people.

Assemblymen from only seven counties voted against the Feller bill, and in the case of one of these counties, only one of the three representatives voted at all.

"The vote further discloses that assemblymen from 10 of 14 counties with overwhelming Republican majorities voted for revision, and that assemblymen from four counties with a normally large Democratic vote likewise supported it."

"The reports of the Republican Senate caucus also show Senators representing a substantial majority of the Republican voters of the state in favor of adoption of the bill."

GOVERNOR EDISON NAMES

*“The Most Important
Problem Before the State”*

The Constitution of 1844

JK 3516

New Jersey Constitution Foundation

#23

*A nonpartisan organization for research and popular education
on the constitution and government of New Jersey*

ALAN R. HARDIN, *Honorary Chairman*
SPENCER MILLER, JR., *Chairman*
WINSTON PAUL, *President*
MRS. JEAN KEMPSON, *Vice-President*
LOUIS B. LEDUC, *Vice-President*
JOHN E. BEBOUT, *Executive Vice-President*
W. PAUL STILLMAN, *Treasurer*
MORTIMER EISNER, *Secretary*



Suite 802
Kinney Building
790 Broad Street
Newark, 2, N. J.

Michell 2-4288

A MESSAGE TO CLERGYMEN AND EDUCATORS:

To convey to you promptly the Governor's Proclamation designating October 27 to November 2 as Constitution Week, we have printed it on the reverse side of this letterhead. We feel that this important public document should be read as widely as possible, since it explains in simple terms the constitutional revision issue to be voted on next week, and tells why the Governor of our State, leaders of both parties, and most of the state-wide civic organizations have caused this matter to be brought up for the decision of the people at this time.

It is most important that every voter be given a fair opportunity to determine for himself how he wishes to vote on this essentially non-partisan question, in the light of an accurate understanding of its *precise meaning*.

For your convenience, you will find, following this letter, a brief, factual statement of the meaning of the question and of a "Yes" or a "No" vote. I hope you may feel inclined to call the substance of this statement, together with any other background information that you may deem appropriate, to the attention of your congregation or organization.

The great danger is that many good citizens may forget to vote on the question, or feel unqualified to vote wisely because of lack of information. I am sure that the people will vote wisely if they are correctly informed.

SPENCER MILLER, JR.
Chairman

**FACTUAL INFORMATION FOR VOTERS ON THE PUBLIC QUESTION
CONCERNING CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION TO BE VOTED ON NOV. 2, 1943**

The people of New Jersey who, on November 2, cast their votes for public officials will find at the top of the ballot or voting machine in large letters the words, "PUBLIC QUESTIONS". In any case, the first public question will concern Revision of our State Constitution.

The vote this year is not for or against a *New Constitution*. Tersely stated, a "Yes" vote merely means that the people want the opportunity, with the aid of their legislature, to prepare a draft for a better constitution, to be finally approved or rejected by the voters at the general election in 1944. A "No" vote means that there can be no revision during 1944, and that any revision would probably be postponed for some time.

TR35115

New Jersey Constitution Foundation

#24

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✓ 1K 3516

#25

EXTRACTS FROM THE HANDBOOK ON THE NEW JERSEY CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED BY THE

NEW JERSEY CONSTITUTION FOUNDATION

A state constitution is one of our great American traditions. In colonial days the colonies were governed under charters framed by the English Crown. Then came the Declaration of Independence asserting the right of the people to consent to their own form of government.

Following the Declaration of Independence, new state governments were set up by means of written constitutions. These constitutions in simple terms outlined the powers of the legislature, governor and judges, and they provided methods for their selection.

When the people adopt or amend their state constitution they are exercising the most fundamental right of democracy, the right to govern themselves.

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF NEW JERSEY

The first Constitution of New Jersey was adopted July 2, 1776, just two days before the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution was drawn up hastily in five days and passed in forty-eight hours so that the delegates could scatter to their homes to repel the British whose fleet has just rounded Sandy Hook.

Our 1776 Constitution was considered merely a temporary arrangement, but it lasted for sixty years. The Legislature was made all-powerful; it appointed the Governor, the judges, the military officers, and the state and county officials. The Governor presided over the upper house, the Council, with a casting vote in case of a tie; and in addition he was the Chancellor, the Surrogate-General, and the presiding justice when the Council acted as the highest Court. The Legislature and the Governor served for one year terms.

The bad effects of legislative supremacy in New Jersey became apparent as time went on. The Legislature occupied itself with granting divorces and appointing hundreds of judicial and county officials at each session in joint meeting (both Houses sitting together). Press accounts show the disputes into which the Legislature had fallen.

Another compelling reason for a change in the form of government occurred after the panic of 1837 when the Governor as Chancellor became so busy with law suits that he could not attend to legislative or executive business. In 1840, Governor Pennington in his annual message proposed to separate the governorship from the chancellorship because of the great increase of business in the courts.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1844

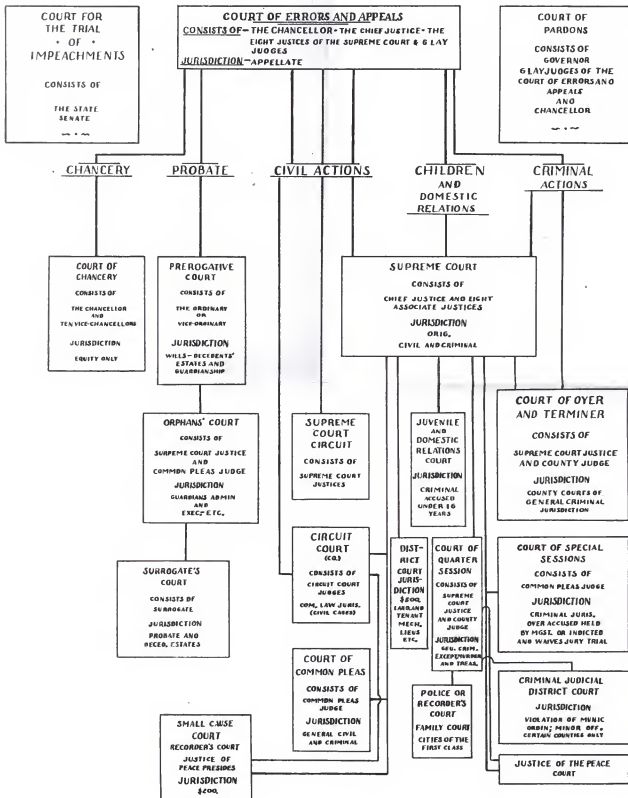
Public dissatisfaction with the Constitution came rapidly to a head in the next three years. The Legislature passed a law in February, 1844, calling for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The new Constitution was approved by the people and put into effect in September, 1844; a record time of seven months.

The delegates to the Convention of 1844 included three former Governors, thirty-five former members of the Legislature, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph Hornblower. The fifty-eight delegates were elected in the same proportion to the population as the Assembly of the Legislature but they were divided equally between the Whigs and the Democrats by prior arrangements to give a bipartisan character to the proceedings.

From the outset the delegates agreed that the Governor should be elected by the people and that he should be divested of his judicial functions.

As a result of strong arguments against joint meeting appointments, the delegates decided to stop legislative appointment of local officials and judges. Election of county officials and justices of the peace was to be made by the people themselves. To the Governor was given the power of appointment of the judges of the higher courts subject to Senate confirmation. On the other hand, certain state officials were left to the appointment of the Legislature and the way left open for future appointments whenever the Legislature should desire

NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM



JK3516

#21



NEW
JERSEY
CONSTITUTION
FOUNDATION

Purpose
Activities

790 BROAD STREET
NEWARK, N. J.

X-JK4316

The Five Judges

#7-8

"COME OUT OF BABYLON, MY PEOPLE!"

WITH

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHRISTIAN PARTY!"

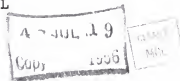


JESUS CHRIST, Our Lord and Elder Brother

The Savior of Israel — America Economically

**THE DISTORTION OF LAW IN THEIR
GUBERNATORIAL DECISION**

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 2

on

PROPOSAL NO. 5

EFFECTIVENESS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE
UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES ACTS OF SELECTED STATES.

To

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Sen. Tom Allen, Chairman
Rep. J. A. "Dooley" Womack, Vice Chm.
Sen. Artie Gregory
Sen. Q. Pyrum Hurst
Rep. E. C. "Gene" Fleeman
Rep. Frank Ross

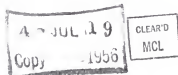
Research Department
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Room 315, State Capitol
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April 11, 1956

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 2

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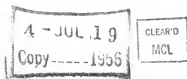
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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO.13

THE DISTRICT LIVESTOCK SHOWS

To:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

Rep. Marcus J. Howell, Chairman
Sen. Q. Byrum Hurst, Vice Chairman
Sen. W. J. Hurst
Rep. Marion H. Crank
Rep. Hugh Hackler
Rep. Robert Harvey
Rep. Paul Van Dalsem

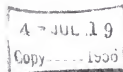
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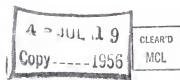
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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 9

TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
IN THE VARIOUS STATES

To

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Rep. Sam M. Levine, Chairman
Sen. Russell Eldor, Vice Chairman
Sen. Q. Byrum Hurst
Rep. L. H. Autry
Rep. Hugh Hackler
Rep. Frank Ross

Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315, State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

May 22, 1956

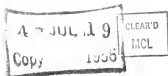
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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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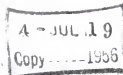
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ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 11

FINANCING OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES
IN ARKANSAS

To:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Rep. L. H. Autry, Chairman
Rep. John P. Bethell, Vice Chairman
Sen. Tom Allen
Sen. W. J. Hurst
Rep. Marion H. Crank
Rep. Clayton N. Little
Rep. Paul Van Dalsem

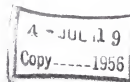
Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315, State Capitol
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May 24, 1956

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 4

LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS
IN SURROUNDING STATES

To

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

Rep. Marcus J. Howell, Chairman
Sen. Q. Byrum Hurst, Vice Chairman
Sen. W. J. Hurst
Rep. Marion E. Crank
Rep. Hugh Hackler
Rep. Robert Harvey
Rep. Paul Van Dalsem

Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315, State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

June 18, 1956

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

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PROPOSAL NO. 4

LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS
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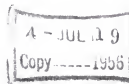
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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 12

LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION
AND SALE OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS IN SELECTED STATES

To

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

Rep. Marcus J. Howell, Chairman
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Rep. Marion H. Crank
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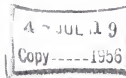
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June 19, 1956

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

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AND SALE OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS IN SELECTED STATES

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Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

June 19, 1956

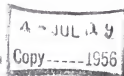
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X- JK 5174

#411

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 17

GIFTS OF SECURITIES TO MINORS

To

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS, INSURANCE & BANKING

Rep. Don Jones, Jr., Chairman
Rep. Marcus J. Howell, Vice Chairman
Sen. Russell Elrod
Sen. Marshall Shackelford, Jr.
Rep. E. C. "Gene" Fleeman
Rep. Frank Ross
Rep. Abner E. McGuire

Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315, State Capitol
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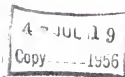
June 28, 1956

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X-JK5174

#42

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

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Research Department
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Room 315, State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

June 28, 1956

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#43

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 2

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAWS
OF THE SEVERAL STATES

TO

COMMITTEE ON REVENUE & TAXATION

Rep. Robert Harvey, Chairman
Rep. Clayton N. Little, Vice Chairman
Sen. Oliver R. Williams
Sen. Fletcher Long
Rep. John P. Bethell
Rep. Marcus J. Howell
Rep. Paul Van Dalsem

Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315 State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

July 18, 1956

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X-JK 5174

44

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1001 2

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 2

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAWS
OF THE SEVERAL STATES

TO

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Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315 State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

July 18, 1956

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

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PROPOSAL NO. 2

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAWS
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X-JK5174

#46

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

100124

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 6

THE LOYALTY OATH AS A CONDITION
OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

To

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Senator Marshall Shackleford, Jr., Chairman
Representative Sam M. Levine, Vice Chairman
Senator Oliver R. Williams
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Senator Q. Byrum Hurst
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Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

July 26, 1956

Room 315, State Capitol
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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



#47

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 6

THE LOYALTY OATH AS A CONDITION
OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

To

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY; STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Senator Marshall Shackelford, Jr., Chairman
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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 19

PINK BOLLWORM CONTROL

To

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

Rep. Marcus J. Howell, Chairman
Sen. Q. Byrum Hurst, Vice Chairman
Rep. Marion H. Crank
Rep. Milton Willis
Rep. Robert Harvey
Rep. Paul Van Dalsen

Research Department
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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 1

on

PROPOSAL NO. 10

STATE REGULATION OF PLEASURE BOATS AND BOATING

To

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Rep. Sam M. Levine, Chairman
Sen. Russell Elrod, Vice Chairman
Sen. Q. Byrum Hurst
Rep. Milton Willis
Rep. Frank Ross

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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 2

on

PROPOSAL NO. 11



STUDY OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES
IN ARKANSAS

To:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Rep. Clayton N. Little, Chairman
Rep. John P. Bethell, Vice Chairman
Sen. Tom Allen
Sen. Lee Bearden
Rep. Marion H. Crank
Rep. Paul Van Dalsem

Research Department
Arkansas Legislative Council

Room 315, State Capitol
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October 17, 1956

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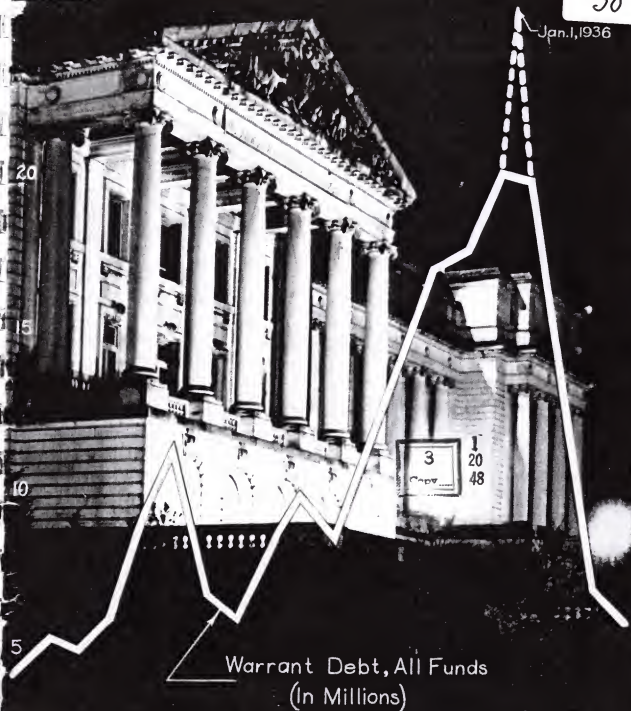
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Kentucky Government 1939

JK 5325

#58

Jan. 1, 1936



Warrant Debt, All Funds
(In Millions)

1920

1930

1939

X - JK 5525

#59

Ohio Government Digest

Prepared for



THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

38,1919

X-JK 6638

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CODE

WHAT IT IS
WHY IT IS
WHAT IT DOES

THIRTY-TWO POINTED QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE

Nebraska State Central Committee

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**YOUR REVIEW COPY #61
GOVERNMENT
IN OREGON**



By

E. BERNICE TUCKER

HARR WAGNER PUBLISHING COMPANY

X-JK9266

#62

**Review of
Legislative Proceedings
of Session of 1911**

BY

Joint Legislative Committee

OF

**Direct Legislation League of Washington
State Federation of Labor
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State Grange**

ON

Laws and Measures of Importance to All

Read carefully and learn how your representative worked and voted
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for reference.

